The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3869 第六十六百八十三號 日九廿月三年 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY 30rd MARCH, 1870. 一千八百七十年三月廿三號 香港 [PRICE $24 PER MONTH.

Business Announcements.

NOW PUBLISHED.

VISIT of His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH to Hongkong. Compiled by The Revd. CANON BEACH, and illustrated by a Portrait of H.R.H., taken in Hongkong, and by Photographs of Local Scenes and Incidents of the Prince's visit. PRICE THREE DOLLARS. NORONHA & SONS. 1f 87 Hongkong, 25th January, 1870.

SHIP YON, CHIPS' COMPRADOR and STEVEDORE, has all kinds of SHIPS' STORES on hand and all kinds of COALS, always ready. No. 57, PRAYA WEST. (Next to Scott Lane). 6m 2969 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

SAIL MAKING. WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in Dudbell Street, and solicits the patronage of the Public. He has on hand a fine assortment of 9 and 10 ounce DAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings. 1f 958 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

L. CHICKEE & Co., SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 1f 1221 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Aud

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the Daily Press, Chinese Issue of Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will shortly make application to them.

JUST Published by the undersigned, Portraits of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., Prince of H.M.S. Galatea, the Pub. to Sketching, and the City Decorations. J. THOMSON, Commercial Bank Buildings. 2207 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1869.

LEONARD BARNES GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, (By appointment.) Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted. Hearse stones and grave stones erected. Spring Gardens, Opposite Messrs. Bull, Funton & Co. 1f 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Wharf in front of the premises occupied by the Undersigned, can be had for the convenience of steamers and ships at a moderate charge. For particulars apply to TOWEL RAGEBORN & Co. 1f 2 Hongkong 1st January, 1870.

TUCK HENG, COMPRADOR, HAS for Sale all kind of best PROVISIONS, at very Moderate Prices. Shop No. 23, Central Market, Praya, in the Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP. THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Ko Seuk's Lane, and that he always a great quantity of Best COALS to Sell. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop. 1y 552 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1869.

THE undersigned has always on hand all kinds of Best COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to KWONG-KEE, No. 13, Scott Lane. 6m 2216 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1869.

Business Announcements

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, Daily Press Office, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61. sewed 18s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 2s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, in which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 580, cloth 21 lls. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Language. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. seven 8vo. pp. 8 and 363, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in H.M. Mission Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par J. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo. Mosse, 1841. £3. 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandsche Commissaris in Japan, &c. Bergshuid door Dr. J. Hoffmann, aldaar opgemerkt last van zene Excellence den Minister van Koningen. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 239. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

GHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character, with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rich. Morrison, 4vo., pp. 52, board, calf. London, 1825. 10s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 5, 7; XVII. 2, 3, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. 4to. 8vo. pp. 80, cloth. London, 1863. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher Lau-tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Post 8vo. cloth, pp. xx. and 92. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

CARITY.—Guide des ancêtres adoptifs en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues, Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859. 5s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc. 8vo. pp. xxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (Scarce)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo. xii. and 290, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language, with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Mission Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo. pp. viii. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

GRADUATED READING; comprising a series of knowledge in 500 lessons. (Chinese and English). Graduation I. Second edition, improved 8vo. 40 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1846.) Hongkong 1861. 3s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Science, &c. &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo. pp. xx. and 150, sewed. Leiden, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. By Thos. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866. 2s.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

SHIPPING IN THE CAITON WATERS.

Consignees	Destination	Vessel and Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
ONG.		SHANGHAI				
678.		In port on 15th March, 1870.				
Co.	Shanghai	For a name of the numerous chinese lugs, small craft and packing hulks employed in the Kangtse n.n. not included in this table.				
Dungson & Co.	For Bale					
Pestas & Co		Annie Muriel,	Grahamstown, Brit.	190	Master	Passaite
Co. Co		Lizzie,	Chinaman, Brit.	319	Sampson, Hubener & Co	
Dungson & Co		Chinaman,	Portsmouth, Brit.	867	Holliday, Wise & Co	London
Co. Co		Portsmouth,	Elsdon Brit.	915	Giles, Livingston & Co	
Co. Co		Elsdon,	Jardine, Matheson & Co			
Co. Co		Darlington,	Spring N. G.	214	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Co. Co		Hermann,	Hamburg N. G.	257	F. Foss & Co	
Co. Co		H. E. Suanne,	Hongkong N. G.	276	Order	
Co. Co		Hohenzollern,	Pelz N. G.	432	Siemssen & Co	
Co. Co		Jessie,	Anderson Brit.	795	Gibson & Co	Newchwang
Co. Co		Nelson,	Taylor Brit.	246	Master	
Co. Co		Mary Miller,	Unite Span.	371	Order	Newchwang
Co. Co		M. Joyce,	Berry N. G.	348	Carlyle, Hubener & Co	Newchwang
Co. Co		Mobile,	Robertson Brit.	255	A. R. Tilby & Co	Newchwang
Co. Co		Scaccalle,	Bang Brit.	261	Gibbs, Bull & Co	
Co. Co		Sir Lancelot,	Hughes Brit.	69	H. Fogg & Co	
Co. Co		P. of Wales,	Elsinore Span.	188	Russell & Co	
Co. Co		Doctor,	Bender Germ.	1005	Smith, Archer & Co	New York
Co. Co		Sappho,	Dowden Brit.	797	Gibson & Co	
Co. Co		Theresa,	Thomas Brit.	396	Wm. Pustan & Co	Hongkong
Co. Co		Victoria,	Martin Span.	216	Frost & Co	Nagasaki
Co. Co		Zephyrus,	Wickham Brit.	626	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Co. Co					YOKOHAMA.	
Co. Co					In port on 20th March, 1870.	
Co. Co		Adelheid,	Vogel N. G.	246	Captain	Uncertain
Co. Co		Antelope,	Tuttlerly Amer.	159	W. S. S. S.	Uncertain
Co. Co		Assassin,	Hassel Amer.	299	McCullough, Versedo & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Adelaide,	Wilding Port.	525	Perot, Lela & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Ashby,	Magnus Prussian.	270	Schmelzer & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Argus,	Sharman Brit.	381	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Augusta,	Abbott Amer.	298	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Agnes,	Kirmes Germ.	197	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Brisk,	Jurgensen N. G.	155	Wilke & Schlein	Uncertain
Co. Co		Charles C. Emery,	Bakerlaver Amer.	419	Walsh, Hall & Co	New York
Co. Co		Fury of Tyne,	Hillel Amer.	397	J. & G. W. Hoyt	New York
Co. Co		Grand Duke,	Hillel Brit.	498	Wilke & Schlein	Sailing
Co. Co		Francis Russell,	Rendall Brit.	864	Van Gerdt & Co	London
Co. Co		Cymbeline,	Fay Brit.	490	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Jay Bird,	Lutcyanns Brit.	395	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Iowa,	Jackson N. H.	19	Alabiaco	Uncertain
Co. Co		Hatch,	Lamont Brit.	34	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Evelyn Wood,	Jackson Brit.	1	Order	Uncertain
Co. Co		Forest,	Clark Brit.	577	Gibson & Co	Yoshow
Co. Co		Galveston Maid,	Brown Brit.	862	C. T. Kirby & Co	Channel in
Co. Co		Gaelic,	Shepherd Brit.	299	Captain	Uncertain
Co. Co		Golden Age,	Cobb Brit.	199	R. S. S. S. S.	Hongkong
Co. Co		Hope,	Fox N. G.	328	Walsh, Hall & Co	Newchwang
Co. Co		Irene,	Hermann N. G.	252	Walsh, Hall & Co	Newchwang
Co. Co		Ida May,	Frost Amer.	1	Order	Uncertain
Co. Co		Jehoiada,	Constantine Brit.	1	Order	Uncertain
Co. Co		Kanawha,	Amer.	1	A. & G. W. Hoyt	Uncertain
Co. Co		H. Oliver,	Brown Brit.	425	Kingdon, Schmelz & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Lizzie Allen,	Brown Brit.	199	T. Matheson & Co	Swatow
Co. Co		M. M. Jones,	Jones Brit.	347	Jardine, Bowie & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Nabob,	Finch Brit.	399	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Rough,	Collingwood Brit.	257	Swire & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Perseus,	Strasburg N. G.	346	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Rosalind,	Cameron Brit.	344	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Oregonian,	Dunnet Brit.	347	Shaw, Winstanley & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Onward,	Leslie Brit.	836	Textor & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Rosa,	Rosser Brit.	281	F. S. & Co	Hongkong
Co. Co		R. W. Wood,	Kilnder Brit.	368	Van Buren & Co	Tientsin
Co. Co		Rustique,	Wy Brit.	149	Stewart & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Rosalie,	Niles Scott	96	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Sharpshoter,	G. Dunn Brit.	14	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Star of the North,	Reeder Brit.	98	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Sylphide,	Morris Brit.	98	Van Gerdt & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Leipsic,	H. Peck Brit.	348	Wilkin & Robson	Uncertain
Co. Co		Thistle,	Lowsdell Brit.	47	Textor & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Wanderer,	Hamilton Brit.	98	Moses & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co		Frankel,	Stata Sound Brit.	350	Smith & Co	Uncertain
Co. Co			Moss N. G.	143	Reiffer & Co	Uncertain

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessel and Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Albion Isle,	Brit.	14	Order	
Aragon,	Span.	14	Order	
Ciudad,	Span.	40	335 P. Reyes	
Consumption,	Span.	40	Order	
Diana,	Span.	14	385 J. Lotella	
Miss Victoria,	Brit.	14	49 Macall & Sturge	
Elisa,	Span.	14	95 F. Reyes	
Europa,	Span.	14	Order	
Ex. Cesario,	Span.	14	134 L. B. y Castro	
Espinosa,	Span.	14	371 A. Curtichado & Co	
Fe,	Span.	14	Order	
Flores de Maria,	Span.	14	Order	
George Marlin,	Brit.	14	189 Cowell	
Ignacia,	Span.	14	Order	
Jesulita,	Span.	14	172 Smith, Bell & Co	
Jesus,	Port.	14	192 C. Lopez Alfonso	
L. Chico,	Span.	14	Order	
Josephine Amedee,	Fren.	14	Order	
Indiana,	Span.	14	314 Smith, Bell & Co	
Minerva,	Brit.	14	Order	
Maria la Victoria,	Span.	14	Order	
M. Encarnacion,	Span.	14	199 F. Reyes	
Montes,	Span.	14	Order	
Marin,	Span.	14	Order	
Mexico,	Span.	14	435 M. Diaz Barca	
Mercedes,	Span.	14	Order	
Paquita,	Span.	14	Order	
Pilar,	Span.	14	187 F. Morillo	
San Nicolas,	Span.	14	Order	
Teodor,	Span.	14	Order	
Leisar,	Span.	14	320 L. B. Vera & Co	
Real Amor,	Brit.	14	302 W. H. Bell & Co	
Sta. Rita,	Span.	14	Order	
Valparaiso,	Span.	14	Order	

Printed & Published for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong

Arrivals.

Mch. 29, CHE KIANG, Brit. str., 636, H. Warden, London 22nd January, via Suez Canal, Penang 15th March, and Singapore 20th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co

Mch. 29, PAIMA, N.G. bark, 240, Nussbaum, Bangkok 19th February, 6,000 piculs RICE.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Mch. 30, ALEXANDER II, N. G. bark, 800, Decker, Nagasaki 16th March, Seaweed and WAX.—WM. PUSTAN & Co.

Departures.

Mch. 29, TEMPI, for Saigon, Sing, &c.

Mch. 29, PRINCE ALBERT, for Whampoa.

Mch. 29, MALAY, for San Francisco.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 29TH.

Sago, for Manila.
Charger, for Saigon.
Yenbeltz y 6 *Hermanos*, for Whampoa.
Spec, for Macao.

Passengers.

Per *Alexander II*, from Nagasaki,—5 Japanese youths.

Per *Che Kiang*, etc., from London, &c.—3 Chinese.

Reports.

The N. G. bark *Paima* reports fine weather and light winds, with intervals of calm, throughout the voyage.

The British steamer *Che Kiang* reports fine weather from Singapore until approaching the continent, then Southerly winds and thick foggy weather.

The North German barque *Alexander II.* reports having left Nagasaki with light Southerly winds; from Asses Ears to Ockosima strong N.W. and Northerly winds; thence to Breaker Point, S.S.E., to S.S.W. winds with strong current to N.E.; thence to Hongkong strong East wind and dense fog.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. D. LEMANN, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. J. B. TAYLOR.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Julius Monke, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Thomas Fyfe, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Humble R. Sassoon.
George J. Holland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
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Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
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HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
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For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 3 " "
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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
1f 1092 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on the 22nd March, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29TH SEPT., 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £625,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 434,000.
RESERVE FUND..... 41,000.

Head Office:—
30, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C.
Branches:—
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.
Agents at Melbourne:—
Messrs. BINNY & Co.
Board of Directors:—
JOHN HORSFALL, Esq., late of Calcutta.
J. R. SOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq. of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, late Member of Council, Madras Government, and President of the Bank of Madras.
W. E. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRASER, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, and Member of Council, Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller-General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
H. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
R. O. SAWERS, Esq., Chief Manager.
London Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Agents in Scotland:—
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, AND
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.
Agents in Ireland:—
THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

A Branch of the Bank is this day opened at Hongkong, for general banking business.
By Order of the Directors.
O. S. SHERWOOD, *Manager.*
Temporary Offices:
No. 16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
1f 371 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3.75 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
1f 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,000,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $330 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BURKY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HORMUSJEE MANCHUNG, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
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AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)
Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Auditors,—
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MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)
Head Office,—
HONGKONG.
Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
1f 290 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be Closed from the 19th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

A. NEWTON, *Manager.*
18d 507 Hongkong, 14th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1f 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Inland Lot.

Household Furniture, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Furniture, &c.

FOR SALE.

A BASKET PHAETON, Paris built, Shafts and Poles for Horses or Ponies, Umbrella Top, Lamps, &c.

A pair of Grey North China PONIES, steady in single or double Harness, and under saddle.

A set of double Grey HARNESS.

For particulars, apply to Captain PRENDERGAST, 26th M.N.I.
1d 506 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1870.

PREMISES formerly in the occupation of Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., and the ASIATIC BANK CORPORATION.

These Properties having been disposed of by Private Sale, the Public Auction advertised to take place on 5th April, will consequently not be held.

GILMAN & Co.
1f 589 Hongkong, 24th March, 1870.

WANTED.

A MAN practically acquainted with Mining, competent to Assay ores.

Address F. G., at the Office of this paper, with full information, stating qualifications, nature of experience and where acquired, and remuneration expected.
1f 441 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1870.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, as to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*.

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.
1f 567 Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

THE CHALLENGE CUP, 1870.

NOW PUBLISHING.

A PHOTOGRAPH from a PAINTING by Mr. J. B. HOLLAND, taken on the spot, exhibiting a graphic view of the Course and run in of "*North Australian*," the winner, and respective positions of "*Rocket*" and "*Kuroda*."
To be obtained at the "ORIENTAL HOTEL."
1f 533 Hongkong, 24th February, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSIS,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED,
1f 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
1f 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND GIBBONS & Co., SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 713 Ap 10

TUCK-LEE,
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.
Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hongkong Beef.* [1y 2100

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. Gibb, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
B. A. BRYCOCKS, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. WATSON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. ROE, Esq.
Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Agents,—
Swatow, Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy, " ELLIS & Co.
Foochow, " OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo, " DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kinkiang, " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo, " FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki, " ALT & Co.
Yokohama, " SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobe, " THOWSE & Co.
Saigon, " HANCHILD & SORNSEN.
Singapore, " GRIFFITHS, WOOD & Co.
Penang, " A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin, JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. ROE, *Secretary.*
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1870. 1f 612

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. A.D. 1720.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, AND PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT. *On the 31st December, 1868.*

Offices:
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C., & No. 7, PALL MALL, S.W.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE was incorporated by Royal Charters in the year 1720 and 1721, for effecting MARINE, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCES. By the terms of the Charters and a subsequent Act of Parliament, the total Capital of the Corporation and all its assets collectively are applicable to discharge all Claims without distinction.

The following is an abstract of the General Balance Sheet of the Corporation on 31st December, 1868:—

	£	s.	d.
Shareholders' Capital £960,550, of which is paid up	448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	305,336	3	0
Balance of Profit and Loss	109,878	3	4
Marine and Fire Insurance Funds, consisting of Premiums in hand in excess of settlements	313,998	9	0
Life Assurance Funds, consisting of Premiums in hand with accumulated Interest in excess of settlements	1,331,150	1	5
	£2,408,538	17	4
Life Claims admitted and in course of payment	32,999	0	10
Annuities unpaid, and sundry outstanding Accounts	6,307	16	0
	£2,502,540	14	2

	£	s.	d.
British Government Securities	891,295	13	2
Mortgages	1,214,019	14	4
Indian Debentures, and Railway and other British Debentures	446,376	0	0
Sundry other Investments	21,349	3	5
Cash at Bankers and on Deposit, and Bills receivable	99,495	16	1
	£2,671,905	7	0
Premiums and Interest due and in course of collection	30,635	7	2
	£2,502,540	14	2

By the above abstract, it will be seen that the Corporation has Funds in hand amounting to £2,465,638 17s. 4d. to meet all its unascertained Liabilities.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS result from the accumulation at compound interest of the Life Premiums, after payment of the Claims and other outgoings of this Department.

The LIFE BUSINESS is carried on in three distinct Series, which are worked independently; and the following are the results of the last valuation thereof:—

Date of Valuation.	Series.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Life Annuities Yearly.	Deferred Annuities Yearly.	Sum Assured Multiplied by Multiplier.	Surplus.
31st Dec., 1857	Old	1,324,675 / 19,807 Annuities	42,681	450,392	441,710	39,175	
1st Nov. and 31st Dec., 1858	1831	1,209,189	40,335	476,538	378,159	100,448	
31st Dec., 1868	1844	1,850,016 / 23,425 Annuities	61,837	580,127	378,905	905,122	

These valuations are made on the following principles, viz.:—The Old Series by the 17 Offices' experience Mortality, at Four per Cent. Interest; the two other Series, by the Government Annuitants' Mortality, at Three per Cent. Interest. In all cases the Net Premiums only have been taken into account.

On 31st December, 1868, there were in force Life Policies for..... £4,864,483

Annual Premiums in 1868 £159,063
Interest in 1868 54,549

Total Income of this Department..... £213,613

Further information may be obtained at the Head Office of the Corporation—7, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

1f 291 HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

WANTED.

SEVEN European or ten Chinese Physicians, to accompany Chinese passengers to California and Australia. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.
1f 433 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1870.

WHAMPOA BEEF, Shanghai MUTTON, and all table requisites for Family use, AT J. PRIBBY & Co.'s, Butchers, Grocers, and Market Compradors. *Store 73, corner of Wellington and Graham Sts. Butcher's Stall, Central Market.*
1f 361 Hongkong, 1st May, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 30th day of March, 1870, at noon, on the Premises, under the power of the sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage,—
Section B of INLAND LOT No. 290, with the House thereon, situated in Tapingshan, between Square and East Streets.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
516 Hongkong, 15th March, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of the late W. BARNICOT, Esq., No. 57, *Wyndham Street,*

THIS DAY,
the 30th March, 1870, at noon—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising CHAIRS, TABLES, COUCHES, MIRROWS, SIDEBOARD, WRATNOTS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPET, Toilet TABLES and WASHSTANDS, CROCKERY, Plated WARE, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
585 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow at the Corner of *Hollywood Road* and *Graham Street,*

THIS DAY,
the 30th March, at 2 P.M.—
The whole of the Elegant English-built FURNITURE, comprising Walnut, Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble Centre TABLES, Cabinet MIRROWS, CLOCKS, Musical BOX, PICTURES, Crystal GASALIER, CARPETS, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, Chest GLASSES, Office DESKS, SCALES, Iron SAFES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
516 Hongkong, 23th March, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO MORROW,
the 31st day of March, 1870, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms,—
50 Tins TURPENTINE.
50 Drums Boiled OIL.
50 " Raw OIL.
35 Barrels ROSIN.
10 " TAR.
50 Cases Old TOM.
50 Cases Sam's ALE.
CLARET, SHERRY, and PORT.
50 Chest GIN.
100 Gross Red and Blue PENCILS.
2 Cases Gun CAPS.
2 " Tinned, Varnished, and Yellow Trowser BUCKLES.
3 " American CLOCKS.
Black ALPACAS, Gambro

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £500,000, IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

(Of which $110,000 is already Subscribed).

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
EDWARD ARTHUR, Esq., *(Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China).*
JULIUS MENKE, Esq., *(Messrs. Wm. Paxton & Co.)*
GEORGE J. BELLAND, Esq., *(Messrs. John Bard & Co.)*

BANKERS,—
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—
HONGKONG.
GENERAL AGENTS,—
Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.
PROPOSED AGENTS:—
SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Harrison, Smith & Co.
SWATOW.—Messrs. Dirks & Co.
FOOCHOW.—Messrs. John Forster & Co.
SAIGON.—Messrs. Behr & Co.
AMOY.—Messrs. H. D. Brown & Co.
NINGPO.—A. T. Tyrer, Esq.
SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Trautmann & Co.

TWENTY-FIVE dollars per Share will be payable on the day of allotment, and twenty-five dollars per Share six months after that date, the remaining capital to be called up in small sums at such intervals as the Directors may deem expedient, but no further call shall be made until nine months after the payment of the second call.

The Company will be registered under "The Companies Ordinance, 1865" with Limited Liability, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association are in course of preparation. The Articles of Association will be ready for inspection, and copies procurable, at the Office of the General Agents, on and after the 15th instant.

The Board will consist of not less than three, nor more than five Directors, one of whom shall retire annually, being, however, eligible for re election.

The Funds of the Company will be invested in such manner as may be determined on by the Directors.

So soon as a sufficient portion of the profits of the Company shall have been set aside to form a moderate Reserve Fund, the Directors have the discretionary power of returning to the Shareholders a bonus on the amount of Freight and Passage Money contributed by them, and the balance of profit will be annually divided between the Shareholders generally.

Until new Steamers are obtained from Europe, the Company will probably charter one or two Vessels.

The object of the Company is to extend navigation between the Straits and China, and on the Coast of China generally, but chiefly to run Steamers between

PENANG, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, HONGKONG, SWATOW, and AMOY, in connection with the North China Steamer Company, for

FOOCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, YANGTZE PORTS, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, and NEWCHWANG.

A number of the most influential Chinese and other merchants and traders in the Straits have already subscribed for Shares in the Company, and the Directors have little doubt that they will be able to secure and retain the bulk of the freight and passage traffic between the Straits and Amoy, the terminal of the Company's Main Line.

Messrs. John Burd & Co. will act as General Agents for the first five years of the Company's operations.

Applications for the remaining $390,000 of Capital will be received at the Office of the General Agents until the 31st day of March, 1870.

Applications for Shares must be in the form annexed, and be forwarded under cover to the General Agents, from whom forms of application can be obtained.

An application for Shares, followed by an allotment, will constitute the applicant a Shareholder in the Company, under the terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Hongkong, February 3rd, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of
THE CHINA AND STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot to me Shares of $100 each in the above Company; and I agree to accept that or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon; and I authorize you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares allotted.

Usual Signature .....
Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Date .....

if 283

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTEL, GROSS & Co., Japan.
Mr. T. F. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from the office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.25, and the last messenger left the office at 10.48.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30TH, 1870.

THE despatch addressed by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to Mons. DE RIFFOLS, on the conclusion of the Convention with the Chinese Government in October last, which is given in to-day's paper, is probably the most interesting document which has come to light in connection with this subject. Taken in conjunction with the despatch to the British Government covering the Convention, which was given in Monday's paper, it shows very distinctly the views that were uppermost in the British Minister's mind at the time he concluded the negotiations. It is impossible to read through these documents without becoming convinced that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK was fully aware of his having allowed himself to be egregiously taken in by Mr. HART and the Chinese Mandarins. He does not pretend that the revision is what could be wished, and only goes so far as to represent it as the best he could obtain with due regard to his instructions from home, and the wishes of the Chinese. He appears, however, to treat the revision of the Treaty as if its object were expressly to benefit the Chinese, and as if the adherence to concessions already made were of very slight importance. It is at this point, that the negotiations have been wrong from the beginning. While it is only reasonable that such modifications in the old Treaty should be made as appeared necessary to enable the Chinese to carry out its main provisions, it is perfectly clear that no privilege already conceded, which was in its nature reasonable, should be given up. But Sir RUTHERFORD has been quite willing to formally recognise a declaration of inability on the part of the Chinese to fulfil what undoubtedly is, and what he himself admits to be, the essential object of the whole treaty, namely, the removal of the restrictions placed upon foreign trade by means of the illegal exactions in the interior. As pointed out in the able letter which Mr. J. M. CARRY addressed to the London *Standard*, in the non-treaty port provinces, foreign goods are declared to be liable to all local taxes on their arrival at their destinations—a distinct yielding up of the provisions in the existing treaty, which declares that the 2½ per cent. Transit Dues shall be in commutation of all other taxes whatever; while there is as much probability as almost to amount to a certainty that even in the Treaty port provinces, so long as foreigners are kept out of the country, the only difference as to inland taxes will be that the imports will now be placed upon the Chinese dealing in the goods, instead of on the goods themselves. Thus, it is evident that in the very point on which Sir RUTHERFORD in his despatches, both to his own Government and to Mr. RIFFOLS, admits the whole force of the revision must depend, there has been a positive retrogression on what was previously conceded. In the Treaty port provinces we are placed in no better than we had before; and in the non-treaty port provinces we are deprived of the advantages of the Transit at together. Sir RUTHERFORD may under classes these circumstances well feel constrained to acknowledge himself doubtful as to the adequateness of the provisions agreed upon; and his arguments in favour of their acceptance is certainly the very weakest that he ever ventured to put forward—and this, it must be confessed, is saying a great deal. He argues that, whatever arrangements are made, it will be quite possible for the Chinese to evade them, unless the Central Government is willing to see that such be not done. In the face of this, he considers it is better to accept terms, which will leave the Chinese free to what at evasion, instead of, as it might be imagined, making the provisions more stringent, so that there might at least be the fullest chance of their being carried out to a reasonable extent. The Chinese seem to have measured the ground with regard to the negotiations with very great accuracy. They soon discovered that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK was not a man possessed of sufficient moral courage to be willing to declare his inability to cede to any revision, rather than agree to one which he knew to be defective. They perceived that he would rather endeavour to palm off something that might appear like a revision, than honestly say that there was nothing to be done with the Chinese upon the basis on which he was called upon to negotiate—a basis he itoslerred, which results chiefly from the mistaken views of policy which he himself advanced in his despatches to the Home Government. If the Convention as it stands be ratified, it may fairly be said that this will be the greatest triumph which ever been gained by the sheer force of one side knowing the true bearing of the question, and the other being in ignorance of it. If the Home Government really had understood the subject, it is certain that they would never have thought of entertaining a Convention such as that sent home by their Minister.

One point in Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's despatch is worthy of special notice, namely, the evident leaning he has towards doing away with the exterritoriality clauses of the Treaty. How anybody in his senses can consider that foreigners will be safe in entrusting their lives and property to Chinese protection and justice, is beyond comprehension, but that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has long been inclined to favour the plainly manifested desire of the Chinese to render these clauses of none effect, is clearly displayed in the despatch under notice. With so pliable a Minister to deal with, it is not very surprising that Mr. HART has made the best of his position, and has been able so to work matters that the Customs Service is steadily encroaching on the province of the Consuls. Fortunately, even Sir RUTHERFORD has not yet had the temerity formally to propose such a change as this, but the whole tenour of his despatches shows that, if ever the question of abolishing the exterritorial rights of foreigners were brought forward, the measure would receive his full support.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to again call the attention of the public to the meeting of the Legislative Council to take place to-day, which it is understood will be of special interest.

We lately noticed the appointment of Mr. Henry Jeffard Tarrant to the post of Acting Chief Justice at Mombain (Recorder, would have been the more correct designation), and by the last mail we hear Mr. Gorybun, who holds the appointment, had returned from his visit to China and Japan, and Mr. Tarrant leaves for Allahabad to practice there as a barrister. The community of Mombain appear to have been well satisfied with Mr. Tarrant's administration of affairs, and the *Mombasa Advertiser* suggests that he should be made Recorder at Aksyab.—*London and China Express.*

The *Manchester Guardian* makes the following remarks about a new pen which is at present attracting some notice. "We have been using Barnard's Carbonized Pen for some time past, and find it to be all the numerous laudatory notices of the papers represent it to be. The chief superiority of this pen is in not being so liable to corrosion, no matter how long left in the ink; and as this is the great defect which most manufactures lose sight of, this merit alone should be a great recommendation to a pen-writing public. Barnard's Pen also does neither spatter nor cut, no matter how thin the paper used."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY ESQ.
March 29th.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Chun-a-yum of Sinnon, a boatman unemployed, charged on the 12th inst. with being one of a party of armed men who boarded and plundered a stone boat in Victoria Harbour on the night of the 10th inst., was ordered to find security in two householders in the sum of $100, to be forthcoming within three months.

FIREWORKS.

Meern Hussein, a broker, residing in Wellington-street, desired that a certain silver gilt watch which he had been robbed of by his servant on the 25th inst., should be restored to him by the Pawnbroker to whom it had been pledged; order given in accordance, watch to be restored on payment of the usual amount, without interest Pawnbroker stated the watch to be copper gilt, and that the sum was $2.50.

THEFT.

Chu-a-kwan, of Sunwai, a coolie, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, having been convicted on the evidence of the owner, and also by the police, of having robbed a drying yard of a certain piece of clothing, there hanging out to dry.

CONTRACTORS.

Nine empty oil tubs standing outside the door upon the pavement, brought the occupant of No. 254, Queen's-road West, into the position of defendant to the charge of Inspector German, for creating obstruction, and resulted in his being mulcted of $1.

A number of baskets outside No. 81, Queen's-road Central brought its occupant to the same fate.

Ten cases of oil outside No. 113 brought conviction to its occupant. A general charge of not then the cyclone was seen approaching—a dense black cloud accompanied by sharp, loud electrical discharges, half of fire bursting and flaming from its front. It seems to have begun its mischief by sweeping away thirty-eight out of forty cabins belonging to the coloured people, leaving forty or fifty families houseless in a few minutes. The *Conservatist* states that "Old Uncle Edward Trigg and his wife, with his four sons, and their families, all honest, respected, and industrious, were left like the others with nothing but the ground under their feet." The houses of Mr. Bird Nevill and Professor Williams were entirely demolished. Mr. Nevill's wife being first thrown out of the window, and Miss Puss Nevill, "a very attractive young lady," being struck on the head and her skull fractured. Professor Williams had company staying with him. Besides his wife and three children, there were the Rev. Mr. Grabbs, three young men, and a lady named Miss Drain. When the storm reached the Professor's house it up whirled it round, and dropped it again a shapeless, shivered mass, burying the family and guests beneath its ruins. When Professor Williams became conscious he was half filled with smarting fragments, his wife was shrieking over him, and his little children lay scattered about inconsolable. The fire on the hearth was not extinguished, so he seized his wife beside it with a cold in her leg, caught a carpet that was circling above his head in the air and pulled it down as a shelter for his helpless family. He then proceeded in search of his children. The three young men were found more or less hurt 100 feet away from where the house had stood; but poor Miss Mattie Drain had been carried a distance of 100 yards, was almost insensible, and has not yet recovered her senses. The storm also carried away the house of Mrs. Herman, near Professor Williams, and deposited "a fine pianoforte" in a pond about twenty yards distant, where, the *Commercial* says, it stood in the mud, its keys several and broken, its wires mute—a fitting symbol of the desolation around it. The Masonic Hall was "whipped into strips," and so was the church. Mr. Jolly's house was levelled to the ground, and some of his chickens were found "actually plucked of their feathers." Besides all this destruction, many people unfortunately lost their lives, and others received injuries. The air was literally filled with fragments of the upturn houses, and the whole town seems to have been reduced to a ruin.—*Pall Mall Gazette. Feb. 9th.*

THE OPIUM TREATY.

(From the Bombay Gazette, February 18.)

Men have often wondered how it came to pass that Sir Rutherford Alcock, an English Minister, managed to negotiate a Chinese Treaty. It now appears that he was able to do so by putting himself in the attitude of keeper of the conscience to the Emperor of China. We are informed that he laid aside the robes of politician and put on those of the casuist, and that he became a party to a plan for the regeneration of Chinese morals. Before he left Calcutta, was good enough to impart his genuine opinions to some members of the mercantile community; and we have reason to believe that our own Bengal contemporary correctly reported the drift of Sir Rutherford's statements. At all events they are substantially similar to reports which have reached us from independent and trustworthy sources. "The utterances of our Minister," says the *Englishman*, "resolve themselves into a firm belief of the evil effects of opium consumption, into a conviction that the Chinese have determined to put down the use of this poison, and for that purpose are prepared to grow any autumn of Chinese opium, so as to kill our trade, after which the indigenous cultivation is to be stopped by imperial edicts, and into a discovery that the additional duty of 20 taels (about Rs. 62) per chest will fall on the Chinese consumer. . . . . Sir Rutherford, "the Chinese Government has resolved on an extreme measure. It will cover China with the poppy. It will saturate its subjects with the cheap produce of home manufacture, till they turn sick and refuse the dearer accursed thing which the foreigner offers. When the Indian trade is dead, and rice grows in the fields of Behar as white with poppy, the Chinese Government will veer round, blow cold where it has blown hot, for bid all home cultivation, and—we presume—by the paternal cutting off of a few incendiary heads, enforce its decrees, and restore the country of the Celestials to that state of Arcadian bliss which naturally follows upon obedience to orders, and abstinence from the opium pipe." If we had not been positively assured that these words express the policy of our Envoy, with every respect for our Calcutta contemporary we should have been compelled to doubt the correctness of his report. It is true, indeed, that an English diplomatist takes upon himself to play providence for an alien nation, and forgets that he is to act for the state which gave him authority and not for another. As the leader of a party, the Emperor of China, Sir Rutherford Alcock and Company, have engaged in an enterprise, the direct aim of which is to dry up a large source of Indian revenue, and to root up a large and growing agricultural interest in China. Was ever such a thing attempted before? The plea is morality; but that, although it may be held a good plea for the Emperor, is decidedly bad for a minister of the Envoy who has nothing whatever to do with Chinese morality, and no responsibility in regard to it. But look at the means agreed, sanctioned by the moral casuist. The habits of the Chinese are to be fostered and confirmed; they are to revel in cheap opium of their own growing; they are to enjoy the luxury of consuming the stuff of Persia and Turkey as well; the supplies we can send, and the smugglers can pour into the interior. When our trade has been killed, when, by the combined operations of Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Emperor, the Chinese are more thoroughly addicted to opium than ever, then the native source is to be suddenly dried up. Was sudder scheme ever entertained by mortal Envoy?

Strip it of the romantic robes woven by folly and the best intentions, and what do we see? A most ingenious device, which our Envoy has been induced to transition, for protecting Chinese opium at the expense of Indian. The verdict on Sir Rutherford, to use homely slang, is that he has been done. For who can believe that the Chinese Government has either the will or the power to root the poppy out of a dozen provinces where it now grows? We beg pardon; there is one person of fathomless credulity—the British Minister in China. The effect of the treaty, if it is allowed to come into operation, under existing circumstances, will be a grievous injury to India, and no benefit to China. Even at present the opium trade is a losing trade, and will be destroyed by the additional duty. Whatever be the fate of the treaty the course of the Indian Government is quite clear, and we believe that it is fully alive to the necessities of the moment. The Indian Government ought to act on the assumption that the treaty will not be disallowed, and take those measures which will enable it to compete with the home grower and the cultivators of Persia and Turkey. In general terms the measures needed are such as will increase production in Bengal. That will reduce prices and may impair the revenue for a time, but in the end ought to augment it. The other measure is the reduction of the export duty in Bombay. We understand that the Supreme Government are not hostile to either measure; the preservation of the trade and the revenue; treaty or no treaty, depends on the adoption of remedies; and we trust that no fantastical notions in Bengal or at home will be allowed to obstruct the performance of an obvious duty to the State. Whatever is done or left undone, the big blunder and strange aberration of Sir Rutherford Alcock will remain as one of the strangest curiosities to be found in diplomatic history.

The prospectus has been issued of a company entitled "The London Depôt Carriage Company (Limited)," on the plan of the Parisian "voiture de remise." The company propose to provide "conveyances combining the comfort and style of a private carriage with economy and the ready accessibility of a street cab." Covered depots will be established at which broughams, private hansoms, and open carriages, will stand, ready for immediate hire, but protected from the weather. The fares will be one shilling for a single mile; sixpence a mile for longer distances, and half-a-crown per hour. The capital is £100,000 in 10,000 shares of £10 each, deposit £1 on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

MOTTO FOR FRENCH RED REPUBLICANS OF 1870.—*Bouge et Noir.*"

CURIOUS OMISSION.—Every Cardinal is now in Rome except the Cardinal—Virtues.

FEARFUL STORM.

We have had some very disagreeable storms in this country during the last few months, but nothing at all to be compared to that which passed last month in Cave City, Kentucky, described by the *Louisville Commercial* of the 19th ultimo. A roaring was heard on the evening of a well Sunday like that of distant cannon, and then the cyclone was seen approaching—a dense black cloud accompanied by sharp, loud electrical discharges, half of fire bursting and flaming from its front. It seems to have begun its mischief by sweeping away thirty-eight out of forty cabins belonging to the coloured people, leaving forty or fifty families houseless in a few minutes. The *Commercial* states that "Old Uncle Edward Trigg and his wife, with his four sons, and their families, all honest, respected, and industrious, were left like the others with nothing but the ground under their feet." The houses of Mr. Bird Nevill and Professor Williams were entirely demolished. Mr. Nevill's wife being first thrown out of the window, and Miss Puss Nevill, "a very attractive young lady," being struck on the head and her skull fractured. Professor Williams had company staying with him. Besides his wife and three children, there were the Rev. Mr. Grabbs, three young men, and a lady named Miss Drain. When the storm reached the Professor's house it up whirled it round, and dropped it again a shapeless, shivered mass, burying the family and guests beneath its ruins. When Professor Williams became conscious he was half filled with smarting fragments, his wife was shrieking over him, and his little children lay scattered about inconsolable. The fire on the hearth was not extinguished, so he seized his wife beside it with a cold in her leg, caught a carpet that was circling above his head in the air and pulled it down as a shelter for his helpless family. He then proceeded in search of his children. The three young men were found more or less hurt 100 feet away from where the house had stood; but poor Miss Mattie Drain had been carried a distance of 100 yards, was almost insensible, and has not yet recovered her senses. The storm also carried away the house of Mrs. Herman, near Professor Williams, and deposited "a fine pianoforte" in a pond about twenty yards distant, where, the *Commercial* says, it stood in the mud, its keys several and broken, its wires mute—a fitting symbol of the desolation around it. The Masonic Hall was "whipped into strips," and so was the church. Mr. Jolly's house was levelled to the ground, and some of his chickens were found "actually plucked of their feathers." Besides all this destruction, many people unfortunately lost their lives, and others received injuries. The air was literally filled with fragments of the upturn houses, and the whole town seems to have been reduced to a ruin.—*Pall Mall Gazette. Feb. 9th.*

THE OPIUM TREATY.

(From the Bombay Gazette, February 18.)

Men have often wondered how it came to pass that Sir Rutherford Alcock, an English Minister, managed to negotiate a Chinese Treaty. It now appears that he was able to do so by putting himself in the attitude of keeper of the conscience to the Emperor of China. We are informed that he laid aside the robes of politician and put on those of the casuist, and that he became a party to a plan for the regeneration of Chinese morals. He mentioned to the Rev. Sir Rutherford, before he left Calcutta, was good enough to impart his genuine opinions to some members of the mercantile community; and we have reason to believe that our own Bengal contemporary correctly reported the drift of Sir Rutherford's statements. At all events they are substantially similar to reports which have reached us from independent and trustworthy sources. "The utterances of our Minister," says the *Englishman*, "resolve themselves into a firm belief of the evil effects of opium consumption, into a conviction that the Chinese have determined to put down the use of this poison, and for that purpose are prepared to grow any autumn of Chinese opium, so as to kill our trade, after which the indigenous cultivation is to be stopped by imperial edicts, and into a discovery that the additional duty of 20 taels (about Rs. 62) per chest will fall on the Chinese consumer. . . . . Sir Rutherford, "the Chinese Government has resolved on an extreme measure. It will cover China with the poppy. It will saturate its subjects with the cheap produce of home manufacture, till they turn sick and refuse the dearer accursed thing which the foreigner offers. When the Indian trade is dead, and rice grows in the fields of Behar as white with poppy, the Chinese Government will veer round, blow cold where it has blown hot, forbid all home cultivation, and—we presume—by the paternal cutting off of a few incendiary heads, enforce its decrees, and restore the country of the Celestials to that state of Arcadian bliss which naturally follows upon obedience to orders, and abstinence from the opium pipe." If we had not been positively assured that these words express the policy of our Envoy, with every respect for our Calcutta contemporary we should have been compelled to doubt the correctness of his report. It is true, indeed, that an English diplomatist takes upon himself to play providence for an alien nation, and forgets that he is to act for the state which gave him authority and not for another. As the leader of a party, the Emperor of China, Sir Rutherford Alcock and Company, have engaged in an enterprise, the direct aim of which is to dry up a large source of Indian revenue, and to root up a large and growing agricultural interest in China. Was ever such a thing attempted before? The plea is morality; but that, although it may be held a good plea for the Emperor, is decidedly bad for a minister of the Envoy who has nothing whatever to do with Chinese morality, and no responsibility in regard to it. But look at the means agreed, sanctioned by the moral casuist. The habits of the Chinese are to be fostered and confirmed; they are to revel in cheap opium of their own growing; they are to enjoy the luxury of consuming the stuff of Persia and Turkey as well; the supplies we can send, and the smugglers can pour into the interior. When our trade has been killed, when, by the combined operations of Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Emperor, the Chinese are more thoroughly addicted to opium than ever, then the native source is to be suddenly dried up. Was sudder scheme ever entertained by mortal Envoy?

Strip it of the romantic robes woven by folly and the best intentions, and what do we see? A most ingenious device, which our Envoy has been induced to transition, for protecting Chinese opium at the expense of Indian. The verdict on Sir Rutherford, to use homely slang, is that he has been done. For who can believe that the Chinese Government has either the will or the power to root the poppy out of a dozen provinces where it now grows? We beg pardon; there is one person of fathomless credulity—the British Minister in China. The effect of the treaty, if it is allowed to come into operation, under existing circumstances, will be a grievous injury to India, and no benefit to China. Even at present the opium trade is a losing trade, and will be destroyed by the additional duty. Whatever be the fate of the treaty the course of the Indian Government is quite clear, and we believe that it is fully alive to the necessities of the moment. The Indian Government ought to act on the assumption that the treaty will not be disallowed, and take those measures which will enable it to compete with the home grower and the cultivators of Persia and Turkey. In general terms the measures needed are such as will increase production in Bengal. That will reduce prices and may impair the revenue for a time, but in the end ought to augment it. The other measure is the reduction of the export duty in Bombay. We understand that the Supreme Government are not hostile to either measure; the preservation of the trade and the revenue; treaty or no treaty, depends on the adoption of remedies; and we trust that no fantastical notions in Bengal or at home will be allowed to obstruct the performance of an obvious duty to the State. Whatever is done or left undone, the big blunder and strange aberration of Sir Rutherford Alcock will remain as one of the strangest curiosities to be found in diplomatic history.

REVISION OF THE TIENTSIN TREATY.

A correspondent in London forwards the subjoined interesting despatch, which was sent by Sir Rutherford Alcock to the Prussian Minister on the conclusion of the convention, and has not yet been published. A translation of Mons. de Rehfues's reply is also given:—

Sir R. Alcock to M. de Rehfues.

Pekin, October 20th, 1869.

(Confidential.)

M. le Ministre et cher Doyen,

Referring to a previous correspondence on the subject of Treaty revision, and more especially to my last letter of December 7, 1868, addressed to M. Yimagly, at the Doyen at that time, I have now the honour to inform you that the terms of a Convention have been agreed upon after a protracted negotiation, and will shortly be reduced to writing, preparatory to signature.

This Convention will secure all the concessions enumerated in the Report of the Board of Trade under fourteen heads. As a printed copy of this document is already in your hands, I need not recapitulate them here.

Something additional has been conceded on both sides, involving changes in the Tariff on a few articles, and also some modifications in the mode of collecting transit dues, and in the commercial rules, which can only take effect by common consent.

It follows indeed of necessity, from the most-favoured-nation clause in all the Treaties, that no revision can be carried into effect without such general concurrence. Privileges or advantages cannot be unconditional, or without corresponding obligations; and these must be equally binding upon all who share the advantages in accordance with the declared object of such a clause.

For this reason amongst others, Her Majesty's Government would have preferred that no formal revision should take place until the right accrued to the other Treaty Powers, in order that all might enter into the negotiation at one time, and act in concert. The Chinese Government did not concur in this view, however, and it became necessary therefore either to waive all right to claim a revision, or enter singly into the necessary negotiations.

My instructions under these circumstances were to accept what the Chinese Government were willing to concede, though it might be only an instalment, in the hope that better terms may be obtained hereafter, either through the negotiations with other Powers under their present Treaties will be entitled to open in successive years with the Chinese Government, or from the increasing disposition of the Government and people of China to improve their relations with foreign countries.

Her Majesty's Government have been as unwilling to remain at a standstill as to have recourse to measures of coercion, by the adoption of which the valuable trade with China would be put in jeopardy. It has seemed to them that the most prudent course would be to accept the concessions which have been obtained from the Chinese Government by fair argument and amicable representation, and to wait, as regards all other matters, the development which in the natural course of things may be looked for, and which the experience of the years gives good reason to expect will attend our future trade with China.

Such being the line of policy laid down for my guidance, I have both accepted and made concessions of more or less importance, keeping in view the material condition of the Empire, the actual situation of the Government, and the true interest of both countries. I had already intimated to Prince Kung that I held nothing was to be gained by negotiating for the exclusive advantage to either nation to the prejudice of the other; and my conviction that the interests of both must be consulted.

I am persuaded that no other basis can permanent relations of amity and commerce be maintained. There must be reciprocity of benefits and, as a spirit of fairness and desire for mutual accord. We may not get all that could be desired by strictly adhering to such a policy, nor obtain the much mooted concessions even as promptly or as fully as we desire. But such as are obtained will be more willingly upheld by the central Government, and therefore less likely to be eroded by the provincial authorities or rendered nugatory by indirect means. A practical solution to the difficulty created by the persistent exactions of the local authorities, hitherto invested with a perfectly irresponsible power of local taxation, may thus be found when all privileges only to be expected that China, for the first time in a position to negotiate as an independent and sovereign State, without prejudice or coercion intervention to the second, if not, indeed, to a single part, as of old, and the with travail of any privileges which would only have been extorted at the cannon's mouth, and by superior force, I think they deserve credit for their moderation during the present negotiations. The Tsungli Yamen did not indeed disguise their dislike to all the phases of extra-territoriality, and the prohibition of missionaries in the interior, the importation of opium, and the appointment of merchant Consuls, yet they have not pressed demands on any of these points, or sought to make concessions a condition of revision.

A right to appoint Consuls, which they may be very slow to exercise, and a trifling increase of duties on two articles that may yield them some additional revenue, is about the sum of what they have rested content with. That there are neither unreasonable, nor in fact any sense inequitable, most, I think, be freely admitted, and I cannot but be a conviction that few European Governments would have contented themselves with so little in the revision of a Treaty containing much that was objectionable to them, more especially when expected to concede still more to the foreigner's advantage.

I shall be glad if you and any other colleagues concur in this view, which, in my case, I felt it to be due to all parties to submit, frankly and freely, for your appreciation.

After deducting the best part of two years to the discussion of these questions at issue, and the endeavour, by friendly negotiations, to bring the Tsungli Yamen to see the expediency of changes favourable to the progress of trade and less restricted intercourse, I can only regard the time, upon a review of the whole, the balance of advantages will appear to you, and to my other colleagues, such as to recommend the Convention for general acceptance.

You will, no doubt, hear from the Tsungli Yamen, and be invited to co-operate to that end, as soon as the instrument shall have been signed by the Prince of King and myself. It having been agreed that the High Contracting Parties shall mutually invite each of the Treaty Powers to promote, by their adhesion, its being specially carried into execution.

I avail, &c.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

The following is a translation of the very cautious reply sent by the Prussian Minister:—

Mons. de Rehfues to Sir Rutherford Alcock.

Pekin, 25th October, 1869.

M. le Ministre et cher Collègue,

I have received the note which you have been good enough to address to me on the conclusion of the negotiations for the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and I have brought it without delay to the notice of our Colleagues. I congratulate you on having at last brought these laborious negotiations to an end, and I have no doubt that my Government will evince great interest, at the result, but before sending a circumstantial report on this subject to Berlin, it will be necessary, as you will understand, for me to wait until I am placed in a position to examine the text itself of the convention signed on the 23rd instant, between you and the Chinese Government.

I, &c., &c.

REHFUES.

The Secretary of State with all his Council seems to have been under a curious misapprehension with regard to the religious creeds professed by the Calcutta population. In his remarks on the "Bill to regulate the Wills of Hindus and Buddhists in the Presidency towns," he states that he is informed that there are few or no Buddhists in the Presidency towns, and implies that the word "Buddhists" might be expunged. The Select Committee duly remarks that the Chinamen and Burmese who swarm in Calcutta are Buddhists, and maintain the word.—*Pioneer, January 27.*

A HERMIT.—A New Orleans reporter was being shown through the Insane Asylum the other day, when he encountered a very pretty blue-eyed damsel, who at once rushed into his arms with the exclamation, "Oh, my dear husband!" The reporter wished to soothe the agitated feelings of the little unfortunate, and stroked her hair caressingly as he replied, "Why, my little dear, did you think I would stay away from you?" "No," she innocently replied, "you always liked to kiss me." "But, you know you are insane, my dear," he said. "Yes," she replied warily, "that's the reason I kiss you!"—*New York Tribune.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(London and China Herald.)

The change of public opinion in England with respect to the Suez Canal is most complete. It seems to be no longer a matter of doubt or speculation—the full and complete success of the achievement is universally admitted, and all that remains to be done is to obtain steamers by some means which will load on an eighteen foot draft until the locks at Seraglion shall be closed away, and admit of vessels drawing twenty-three feet to traverse the canal with safety and facility. M. Lesseps announces that there is now a minimum of 19 ft. over these rocks—that they will be removed entirely by the end of the month, when the depth will run from 23 to 27 ft., according to the height of the sea. The Liverpool people appear to have entered into this new development of trade with great spirit, and it is generally admitted that their success in steam will give them the advantage over all competitors. Several important questions will soon be staring us in the face with respect to the mail service. It is very clear that steamers which can carry sufficient fuel to navigate them from Singapore to Aden, avoiding Pennang and Galle, will effect a saving in time and distance of at least three days over the present Peninsular and Oriental route. It is likewise clear that if a line of steamers than navigated should combine with the Società Italiana Anonima to carry their mails and passengers from Egypt to England *via* Brindisi, a further saving of two or three days would be realised. This is a contingency which is absolutely certain, unless the Peninsular and Oriental Company should anticipate or thwart it. Again, the private steamers will reduce the rate of freight on silk to a figure which must expunge it as a leading source of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Furthermore, the Messagerie Impériales steamers cannot be expected to convey any more silk deliverable in England, and how deserve credit for their moderation during the present negotiations. The Tsungli Yamen did not indeed disguise their dislike to all the phases of extra-territoriality, and the prohibition of missionaries in the interior, the importation of opium, and the appointment of merchant Consuls, yet they have not pressed demands on any of these points, or sought to make concessions a condition of revision.

A right to appoint Consuls, which they may be very slow to exercise, and a trifling increase of duties on two articles that may yield them some additional revenue, is about the sum of what they have rested content with. That there are neither unreasonable, nor in fact any sense inequitable, most, I think, be freely admitted, and I cannot but be a conviction that few European Governments would have contented themselves with so little in the revision of a Treaty containing much that was objectionable to them, more especially when expected to concede still more to the foreigner's advantage.

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I, &c., &c.

REHFUES.

"EXTREME DULLNESS"—VERY LIKE HONGKONG.—In the Police Court there is nothing doing, there not being enterprise or activity enough to get up a respectable drunk. Even the weather is dull, and everything is lifeless and stagnant. What the next sensation will be, or what will afford the next item, who can tell?—*Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY EVENING.

The drug market has kept very quiet and weak throughout the day. The following are the ruling prices, with more sellers than buyers:—New Patna, $617½ to $618, cash and credit; New Patna, 3rd sales, on time, $616½ to $617½; New Benares, $497½ to $500; Old Patna, $537½ to $540, nominal; Old Benares, $527½ to $530, nominal; Malwa, $630 cash, $635 credit.

In Raw Cotton, sales consist of 100 bales fine Calcutta at $22.50 per piccul. There has been little doing in the market for manufactured goods. 215 bales Cotton Yarn, 16-24, at $126 to $127, 500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 7lbs., "to arrive," at $2.60, 500 pieces White Shirtings at $2.85, and 450 pieces Turkey-red at $2.50, are the sales reported.

In Shares, sales are reported of 50 new Bank at 27 per cent. premium for 30th June, 108 Steamboat at 38 per cent. premium for 30th June, and 25 at 32 per cent. premium, cash.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3½ to 4/4
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/3½ to 4/3¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/6
Bank Bills on demand..... 4/4

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight..... 74
Private, 30 days' sight..... 74½ to 75

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ..... 34½ prem.
" New ..... 24 prem.
H'kong & Wpoa Dock..... 3 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares..... 31½ prem., cash.
Union Insurance Society of Canton..... $1,800 to 2,000 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares..... $1,600 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares..... $210 prem. per s.
Hongkong Hotel Shares..... 65 to 70 dis.
Victoria Fire..... $25 prem.
China Fire..... $40 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co. 7½ prem.

SALES ON 29TH MARCH, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Tea, 80 slabs, at $23.20, by Wing Cheong Shun to Chuechow merchant.

White Sugar, 85 piculs, at $6.20, by Wing Cheong Shun to Chuechow merchant.

*

days or weeks later, never was a great and vital advantage gained at smaller cost. Assuming the attainment of the end to be more problematic than I see reason to fear, what does the merchant risk? Paying all transit duty at once, which, has rule, is paid within a few days or weeks after arrival on the great bulk of foreign goods (since these, for the most part, go in the interior under transit certificates, it is too often fail in securing the profits they are supposed to purchase), or paying what otherwise might be avoided on the spot for local consumption. But, even in this latter case, foreign merchants would still be largely the gainers if, by the system now contemplated, goods are relieved from all liability to taking a price often amounting at Amoy, not to 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, but to 20, 50, and even 70 per cent, largely enhancing the cost to the native purchaser, and thus restricting, if not altogether arresting, the sale. To emancipate the trade from such an incubus as this, our foreign merchant would gladly risk a great deal more than 2½ per cent.; and slowly, too, as such taxation as this must narrow the field of consumption, when it does not destroy markets altogether.

I believe, therefore, that the balance of advantage, viewed from the least favourable point, will be found largely in favour of a trial; and this is, perhaps, as much as can be secured the first instances by any Treaty stipulations with a country like China.

Still other concessions are, comparatively speaking, unimportant, if this one advantage can be secured, immunity from local and irregular taxation, and I think the arrangements contemplated offer a fair prospect of all foreign trade *bona fide* transits, which form the great bulk of the import trade being so emancipated.

Taken in connection with this, however, it is still desirable to facilitate access to inland markets, as well as the means of transport and communication for agents and their goods in the interior. This has accordingly been attempted under the following heads.—(Here the various provisions of the convention already published are set forth, and taking the subject in the rule with regard to the commercial clauses, Sir Rutherford proceeds as follows):—

This (the code) I consider chiefly valuable as first step, rather than for what it immediately bears. From a commercial code, derived from Europe, a system of commercial law, or a civil and criminal code, such as has been long adopted in Turkey in mixed cases, there is but a step. And this obtained, international Courts of Justice administration with fixed rules of procedure, such as are now in contemplation for Egypt by common consent, will follow in natural course, and prepare the way for either the modification or total abolition of extra territorial rights in China, and the gradual assimilation of two races in their laws and administration. This will remove, at the same time, one of the greatest obstacles to improved relations with the Chinese Government, and to free access to the interior.

Here the despatch goes on to enumerate the remaining terms of the convention, and then concludes as follows:—

The principal points of the Convention, to which will be annexed supplementary rules and Tariff, as affecting the articles named, either for reduction or increase, have now been passed in review. Considering how much has been moved by the Chinese, and how few and unimportant the changes which they have insisted upon in return, either on grounds of reciprocity or expediency, I think it is a subject for congratulation that they have been so moderate in their demands, and rested content with so much less than they are well known to desire.

It is very true, that the utmost to be obtained from their concessions falls very far short of the demands and wishes of the Memorialists. "Steam navigation on the inland waters, railroads, and telegraphs; rights of domicile inland, and the working of mines by foreigners, have all been refused as impracticable or inexpedient at present; and Her Majesty's Government have concurred in this view, and withdrawn all demands for any one of them. At the same time, several of the concessions made, tend in this direction, and, if used judiciously, will certainly prepare the way, at no distant period, for further progress. I think that it is from this point of view their value will be most fairly tested.

On the other side, if we bear in mind the undisguised desire of the high authorities and the whole body of educated Chinese, including the liberati and gentry as well as the officials of every grade throughout the provinces for the restriction of foreign intercourse to the sea board, if not, indeed, to a single port, as of old, and the with drawal of any privileges which would only have been extorted as the common growth, and by superior force. I think they deserve some credit for their moderation during the present negotiations. The Tsungli Yamen did not indeed disguise their dislike to all the phases of extra-territoriality, the domiciliation of missionaries in the interior, the importation of opium, and the appointment of merchant Consuls; yet they have not pressed demands on any of these points, or sought to make concessions a condition of revision.

A right to appoint Consuls, which they may be very slow to exercise, and a trifling increase of duties on the articles that may yield them some additional Customs revenue, is about the sum of what they have rested content with. That these are neither unreasonably, nor in any sense inequitable, must, I think, be freely admitted, and I confess to a conviction that few European Governments would have contented themselves with so little in the revision of a Treaty containing much that was objectionable in terms, more especially when expected to conclude still more to the foreigner's advantage.

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A HERON.—A New Orleans reporter was being shown through the Insane Asylum the other day, when he encountered a very pretty blue-eyed damsel, who at once cooled his ardent gaze with the exclamation, "Oh, my dear husband!" The reporter wished to soothe the agitated feelings of the little unfortunate, and stroked her hair caressingly as he replied, "Why, my little dear, did you think I would stay away from you?" "No," she innocently replied, "you always liked to kiss me." "But you know you are insane, my dear," he said. "Yes," she replied warily, "that's the reason I kiss you!"—*New York Tribune.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(London and China Herald.)

The change of public opinion in England with respect to the Suez Canal is most complete. It seems to be no longer a matter of doubt or speculation—the full and complete success of the achievement is universally admitted, and all that remains to be done is to obtain steamers by some means which will load on an eighteen foot draft until the rocks at Serapium shall be cleared away, and admit of vessels drawing twenty-three feet to traverse the canal with safety and facility. M. Lesseps announces that there is now a minimum of 19ft. over these rocks—that they will be removed entirely by the end of the month, when the depth will run from 23 to 27 ft., according to the height of the sea. The Liverpool people appear to have entered into the new development of trade with great spirit, and it is generally admitted that their success in steam will give them the advantage over all competitors. Several important questions will soon be staring us in the face with respect to the mail service. It is very clear that steamers which can carry sufficient fuel to navigate them from Singapore to Aden, avoiding Penang and Galle, will effect a saving in time and distance of at least three days over the present Peninsular and Oriental route. It is likewise clear that if a line of steamers thus navigated should combine with the Societa Italiana Anonyma to convey their mails and passengers from Egypt to England *via* Brindisi, a further saving of two or three days would be realized. This is a contingency which is absolutely certain, unless the Peninsular and Oriental Company should anticipate or thwart it. Again, the private steamers will reduce the rates of freight on silk to a figure which must expunge it as a leading source of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Furthermore, the Messageries Imperiales' steamers cannot be expected to convey any more silk deliverable in England, and how doubling their line can be made to answer, except by a vast subsidy, is not easily foreseen, especially as, on the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel next year, the passenger traffic must be removed from Marseilles to Brindisi. If the P. & O. Company were to confine themselves to the mail and passenger services, and were to run swift steamers, the problem might be easily solved; but they require a share of the carrying trade, and cannot withstand Liverpool competition. Should the Liverpool steamers exceed those of the Company in speed, the result must be serious, and in any case it is difficult to see how the Peninsular & Oriental can continue their establishments at Marseilles and Southampton. A telegram from M. de Lesseps states that the transit dues of the Suez Canal, will, in the case of steamers, be charged upon the nett official tonnage, excluding, that is, the space occupied by the engines. The opening of the Canal has shortened the distance to Calcutta exactly 2,852 miles for one third of the whole distance). Thus the route, via the Cape, is 11,705 miles, while by Suez it is only 7,903 miles.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN NEW YORK.

Prince Arthur arrived in New York on the 21st January, on his way to Washington. He was very quietly received. Some of the reporters of the New York papers, if we may credit the New York papers themselves, seem to have been particularly anxious to "interview" this Royal Highness.

"We suppose," says the *New York Tribune*, "the British Minister fully understands the ominous fact that the 'interviewers' are already on the scent of Prince Arthur, and we suppose he fully comprehends his duty in view of that fact. There are quite a number of things the interviewers would like to find out—such as (1) What the Prince thinks of this country; (2) What he had for dinner; (3) What are his opinions about the *Alabama* claims; (4) How he slept last night, and how he likes the American people; (5) What are his views on the Winnipeg rebellion; (6) How he likes the other members of the Royal Family, and what does he think of New York, especially Broadway and the Central Park; (7) Whether he is going to hear Beecher preach; (8) How does he like soldering in Canada, and what are his prospects of becoming King of the New Dominion; (9) Whether he has other names or titles beside Prince Arthur; (10) Whether he does not like this country better than England; (11) What he thinks of the American ladies; (12) What are his opinions of General Grant as a soldier and a statesman; (13) What he thinks of the Œcumenical Council, the Suez Canal, the Tropmann case, the French cable, the Paris excitement, the price of gold, woman's rights, Boutwell policy, the Cuban question, the Byron scandal, the American people, and this country? There is no doubt that the 'interviewer' of the period would consider it very thrilling to learn the ideas of the Prince on these points, and on a thousand and one other topics. But still we stipulated that the British Minister has not resided in America for twelve months without learning something about the 'interviewer', and we fear that the Prince will be so guarded that it will be utterly impossible to find out his thoughts on any subject whatever, excepting the weather and the state of his health."

According to the *New York Herald*, a reporter was anxious to ascertain what the Prince said during lunch, but not being able to "interview" the Prince himself, "interviewed" the waiter who attended upon him. The following is given as the conversation which took place:—"You were present at the dinner?" began the inquisitorial searcher after news. "Yes, sir," replied the waiter, laconically. "You heard what they said?" "Yes, sir." "You know the topics they discussed?" "Yes, sir." "Did the Prince say anything about his proposed visit to President Grant?" "No, sir." "Did you hear him say how he liked the looks of American ladies?" "No, sir." "Did you hear him say how he liked New York?" "No, sir." "Well, what was said?" "These are very fine oysters," said the Prince, answered the waiter. "I agree with you," said Mr. Thornton. "So do I," said Colonel Elphinstone. "And in that all the information you have to give?" exclaimed the reporter. "All, sir," the waiter bluntly answered.

In a leading article the *Herald* says that the good-natured smile which on occasion lights up the Prince's healthy and intelligent English face" indicates a happy facility for enjoying the pleasures and ignoring the annoyance of foreign travel. "Notwithstanding his light side whiskers and his great height, Prince Arthur (it adds) bears a striking resemblance to the Prince of Wales, as the latter appeared when in this country ten years ago. Although but nineteen years of age, he manly air makes him look somewhat older. It is likely that the young man will prefer until he shall have personally delivered the message which he brings from his Royal mother to the President of the United States will not be intruded upon. But he will doubtless be gratified by the courtesies which both in Washington and, after his return in New York, as well as in other cities that may be visited by him, will be freely extended to the third son of Queen Victoria."—*Engleman.*

"EXTREME DULLNESS"—VERY MUCH HONGKONG.—In the Police Court there is nothing doing, there not being enterprise or activity enough to get up a respectable drunk. Even the weather is dull, and everything is lifeless and stagnant. What the next sensation will be, we must wait and see. Perhaps it will afford the next item, who can tell?—*Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY EVENING.

The drug market has kept very quiet, and weak throughout the day. The following are the latest prices, with more sellers than buyers:—New Patna, $517½ to $518½, cash and credit; New Patna, 3rd sales, on time, $516½ to $517½; New Benares, $497½ to $500; Old Patna, $537½ to $540, nominal; Old Benares, $527½ to $530, nominal; Malwa, $630 cash, $635 credit.

In Raw Cotton, sales consist of 100 bales fine Calcutta at $22.50 per picul. There has been little doing in the market for manufactured goods. 215 bales Cotton Yarn, 16-24, at $126 to $127, 500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 7lbs., "to arrive," at $2.60, 500 pieces White Shirtings at $2.55, and 450 pieces Turkey-red at $2.50, are the sales reported.

In Shares, sales are reported of 50 new Bank at 47 per cent, premium for 30th June, 100 Steamboat at 38 per cent. premium for 30th June, and 25 at 39 per cent. premium, cash.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½ to 4/5¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....4/6
Bank Bills on demand.....4/7

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74
Private, 30 days' sight.....74½ to 75

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old	30½ prem.
" New	24 prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock	3 dis.
H'kong C'toh & Macao Steam Boat Shares	314 prem., cash.
Union Insurance Society of Canton	$1,900 to 2,000 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares	$1,660 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares	$210 prem. per s.
Hongkong Hotel Shares	55 to 70 dis.
Victoria Fire	$25 prem.
China Fire	$40 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Ins. 7½ prem.	

SALES ON 29TH MARCH, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Tin, 80 slabs, at $28.20, by Wing Cheong Shun to Chuechow merchant.

White Sugar, 25 piculs, at $9.20, by Wing Cheong Shun to Chuechow merchant.

White Sugar, 115 piculs, at $8.20, by Wing Cheong Shun to Chuechow Merchant.

Almonds, 5 piculs, at $26.00, by Chuen Cheong to Canton Merchant.

Black Pepper, 100 piculs, at $9.40, by Hop Hing to Shanghai merchant.

Rice, 7,000 piculs, at $2.20, by Yuen Fat to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 150 piculs, at $7.10, by Yuen Fat to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 500 piculs, at $7.40, by Tai Fung Shun to Hongkong merchant.

China Root, 4 piculs, at $22.50, by Tai Fung Shun to Hongkong merchant.

Liquorice, 4 piculs, at $20.08, by Tai Fung Shun to travelling merchant.

Red Dates, 50 bags, at Tls. 1 9.5., by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $7.80, by Wo Fat to Hongkong merchant.

Notices of Firms.

MR. O. R. HEERMANN has been authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

1m 551 Hongkong, 21st March, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. FOSTER, Jr., in our firm, ceases this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

2m 518 Hongkong, 12th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

tf 523 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND will sign our firm from this date.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

1m 422 Foochow, 1st March, 1870.

WE have appointed Mr. SOHRBEE DOSABHOY BURJORJEE as our sole authorized partner to establish our firms in Hongkong, Shanghai, and elsewhere in China.

N. KESSOWJEE & Co.

1m 468 Hongkong, 1st March, 1870.

WE have appointed Mr. MOHAMUDBHOY NEUSEY to establish our branch firm in Shanghai, and conduct the business thereof.

N. KESSOWJEE & Co.

1m 469 Hongkong, 1st March, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROUST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHN and Mr. JOHANNES P. CORDES are admitted Partners thereon from this date.

Mr. E. JACOBSEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. OESAR BEHMANN, has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per Procuration, from this date.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FALCONER ROSE has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

H. G. ROBERTSON & Co.

6m 103 Foochow, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 31st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. L. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WADDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly admitted to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

GEORGE ELSTER,
MERCHANT AND LLOYDS' AGENT,
CALLAO AND LIMA,
PERU.

6m 2429 [Dec. 24

B. J. CORSBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
41 and 42, *Merchants' Exchange*,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

References:—

ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., President, Pacific M. S. S. Co., *New York*.
LOUIS MCLANE, Esq., *New York*.
JOHN RADIE, Esq., President, United States Life Ins. Co., *New York*.
Messrs. BARROW & Co., *San Francisco*.
Messrs. O. ADOLPHE, LOW & Co., *San Francisco*.
T. A. HARRIS, Esq., Agent, P. M. S. S. Co., Hongkong.
GEO. S. LANE, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Shanghai.

1y 1337

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,
NO. 4, WELLINGTON STREET
POSSESSES
THE "ONLY" BOWLING ALLEYS
IN
HONGKONG.

By special appointment to
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THEY are complete in all respects for the convenience and comfort of professional and amateur players, as well as for the accommodation of the public generally.

The Proprietor begs also to state that he has three of the finest

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES

ever imported into Hongkong, made specially for the house by Messrs. STRAKER & HUDRES, of San Francisco. The comfort of players at these tables is specially provided for.

Wines and Spirits of the First Quality.

TIFFINS AND SNACKS ON COMMAND.

JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Proprietor.

tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE China Sea, Saigon, & Straits Steamship Company's, Limited, Steamer

ORLOFF,

will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

fd 599 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's steamer

"LABOURDONNAIS,"

Capt. Rapatel, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 588 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer

"PIHAN,"

Capt. Champenois, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 589 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FOR AMOY.

THE British Steamer

"WILLIAM MILLAR,"

Capt. Nyberg, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

3d 591 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A 1* Spanish Barque

"MARIA Y VICENTE."

Sto. Coloma, Master, will be dispatched for the above port on the 1st April next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

5d 592 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY, *direct.*

THE British barque

"HENRY MILLER,"

Capt. Dickson, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 592 Hongkong, 28th March, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE French Barque

"MERLE BLANC,"

Capt. Feydt, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 578 Hongkong, 25th March, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA, *(direct).*

THE *A 1* British Barque

"KELSO,"

Captain Vowell, will meet with quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 556 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

To follow the "Panther."

THE British ship

"HENRY REED,"

Captain Moores, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 499 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"PANTHER,"

Captain Kilton, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 309 Hongkong, 14th February, 1870.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE North German ship

"HERMANN DOCTOR,"

Grave, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 810 Hongkong, 14th February, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"WITCH OF THE WAVE."

Captain Batchelder, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 215 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1870.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE 4-masted Barque

"HATTIE O. BESSE,"

Captain Besse, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Cabin passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 127 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known *A 1* clipper-ship

"CHELSEA."

Capt. Jamieson, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A 1* British ship

"NIAGARA,"

Capt. Fry, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 104 Hongkong, 17th January, 1870

THE Undersigned is the sole Proprietor of Kwong-ming Ship Compradore, and will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by his younger brother, KAM-FOOK, by using his name or the name of his shop.

LEONG-YAN,
OF KWONG-MING.

2m 434 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1870.

THOMPSON & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AND AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
PAGODA ISLAND, FOOCHOW.

N.B.—Dry and commodious Godowns for storage at the Anchorage.

tf 18 Jan. 3

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES
AND
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

HORSES received on Livery.

Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Farriery, by an experienced European.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

Horses always on hand for Sale.

J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made

CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,

is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.

Veterinary work carefully attended to.

(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SAN FRANCISCO	F. A. Palmer		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Niagara	Fry	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Witch of the Wave	Batchelder	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Panther	Kilton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Henry Reed	Meares	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Chelsea	Jamieson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Henry Miller	Dickson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Merle Blanc	Feydt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND, OREGON	Hattie O. Bessie	Besse	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Hermann Doctor	Grave	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SPORE, P'ANG, G'LE, & B'AY	Bengal (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On the 5th prox., at 2 P.M.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Orloff (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On Saturday, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	Sto. Coloma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On the 1st April.
YOKOHAMA	Kelso	Vowell	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Labourdonnais (str.)	Rapatel	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI	Ionito	Wecedberg	Hongkong	Bourjan, Huberer & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Pihan (str.)	Champenois	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
AMOY	William Miller	Nyeong	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	On or about the 30th inst.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS, 6/4 COATINGS,
And a large Assortment of the newest designs in silk lengths only.
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS.
WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,
in every size.
LINEN COLLARS.
in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.
HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS,
in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS, MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH.
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Per "Overland Mail" and S.S." Nestor."

MISS ROSE has just received a nice assortment of Ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUFFLES, Sash RIBBONS, JACKETS, Small CRINOLINES, Opera HOODS, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS.

And,

A large assortment of WOOLWORK (commenced and finished);—CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, PIANO and Other STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c., &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's fashionable HATS (Obviety's), Dawson's BOOTS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Coloured KID GLOVES.

Received per P. & O. Steamer *Tokanoore*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair. A choice assortment of Dress TRIMMINGS, Fancy & Plain DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Races.

WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.

tf 110 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
" BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Juice Mumm & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, BANABAS, ARANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1502 Hongkong, 12th August 1868.

FOR SALE,
Arrived per "Isles of the South."

BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE-GRAND, } Selected for this climate.
1 COTTAGE (upright.)

For particulars, address A.B.O., care of this paper.

tf 320 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE:—
RODERERER CARTE NOIR.
RODERERER CARTE BLANCHE.
RODERERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
RODERERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ALL descriptions of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of English manufacture.

Prices Moderate.

NORONHA & SONS.

tf 895 Hongkong, 5th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.

Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ALEXANDER BOYER,
HAS received a large Assortment of SILKS, Black and Colored.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS.
Ladies' White Satin and Black Kid BOOTS.
Gentlemen's French BOOTS.
French FLOWERS.
HATS AND BONNETS.
BABY'S CAPS.
SILK VELVET JACKETS.
KID GLOVES.
BLACK COLORED AND MERINOS STOCKINGS.
CLOTHS.
HIGH GREY FELT HATS.
BRUSHES.
VELOCIPEDES.
FRENCH BOOKS.
PORTUGUESE CHURCH SERVICES.
DRESS-MAKING.
PERFUMERY.
38, *Queen's Road*,
Isle
BOWRA & Co.'s PREMISES.

tf 2268 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1870.

MACHEWEN & Co.

Have for Sale, ex late arrivals,

PRIME York HAMS. Berkley CHEESE. Preserved SOUPS and MEATS, in 1, 2, 4, and 6 lbs. Tins.
JAMS and JELLIES, from Crosse & Blackwell.
PICKLES, Tart FRUITS, and SAUCES, from Crosse & Blackwell.
SARDINES, in ¼ and ½ Tins.
Peek, Frean & Co.'s BISCUITS.
Deventish's CHAMPAGNE ALE, qts. & pts.
Guinness's STOUT, by Barke.
Jeffrey's ALE, in bottle and wood.
Fine OLD PORT.
Good Dinner and after Dinner SHERRIES.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS.
Crabbie's GINGER WINE.
Seabrook Bros.'s Orange BITTERS.
do. do. OLD TOM.
Royal Glendee WHINKEY.
"In Grand Marnier" BRANDY.
Very old BRANDY, Fine, Cantillon & Co.'s brand.
Hogsheads and quarter Casks CLARET.
Printing PAPER. Writing PAPER.
ENVELOPES. Pump LEATHER.
India Rubber Suction and Delivery HOSE.
Canvas HOSE. India Rubber PACKING.
India Rubber BUBBLIAS.
British WOOLLEN Flannel. Fine CLOTH.
Sheet LEAD. White Zinc PAINT, Hubbuks, Paint Oil, Hubbuks.
Steel Fireing SHOVELS.
Ballast SHOVELS. Sling hoeing HATCHETS.
Perfected & Sheet ZINC. Turkey HONES.
Stag and Bib COCKS.
Yellow METAL RODS.
Copper NAILS and RIVETS.
Copper THERMOMETERS.
Fitzroy's BAROMETERS.
Galvanized PADLOCKS.
Iron and Brass LOCKS.
" " Rim do. with furniture.
" " Mortise do. " "
Sash LOCKS and LATCHES.
Chubb's Patent Fire-proof SAFES and LOCKS.
Walker's Extra Exhibition CANVAS.
do. Navy Boiled do.
English BUNTING.

101 Hongkong, 21st March, 1870.

FOR SALE,

Just received, on "Isles of the South."

BEST Hubbuck's White ZINC PAINT.
" " LEAD.
" " Red do.
" " Black PAINT.
" " Boiled PAINT.
" " Raw do.
" " Prussian BLUE.
" " Chrome YELLOW.
" " UMBER.
" " Patent DRIERS.
" " Royal VARNISH.
WIRE-ROPE, from ¾ in. to 4½ in.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 514 Hongkong, 16th March, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 8 ft. 3 in. by 21 inches.

Apply to the undersigned.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer and

Extracts.

New York to San Francisco.
THE "TIGERS" AND CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

(Daily Telegraph Correspondent.)

One afternoon, after having been treated to drinks at the bar of the Cosmopolitan Hall by Californian friends, I had some interesting talk with a gentleman to whom I had been introduced, and with whom, as with several others, I had formed a drinking acquaintance. He was a man of middle age, of quiet demeanour, and pleasant manners. He resembled a gentleman who had retired from business after having made his fortune as a banker or a solicitor. Like the rest of his countrymen, he conversed with fluency on the most various topics, from the prospects of gold mining to the nature of the *Alabama* claims. I had previously been fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of distinguished lawyers, and of one who was about to leave the bar for the career of diplomacy, having been appointed United States Minister at an Eastern court. But even these gentlemen, one of whom now occupies the highest judicial office in the gift of the citizens of San Francisco, the Minister to whom I were referred, and others who were considered notable men by their fellow countrymen, and the gentlemen of agreeable talk and smooth demeanour, no external difference was perceptible. Shortly before parting he told me that he was employed in the pastboard business, and that I might possibly like to visit his establishment. As I had come here in order to see everything of a novel and interesting kind, I expressed my readiness to pay a visit to the pasteboard manufactory. Seeing that I had misapprehended him, my acquaintance entered into an explanation, in the course of which he asked me if I had ever heard of Faro, and if I knew the meaning of "fighting the tiger." Soon afterwards I learned that I was conversing with the keeper of one of the most notable among the gaming hells of San Francisco. He was a prominent and respected citizen. He courteously invited me to visit his establishment, which, he said, I should find open all the night. The following descriptions of what I saw will give a fair notion of these hells as a whole, without reference to any particular one.

Admittance into a Faro Bank is not always a matter of course. At Sacramento, indeed, the one which I visited was open to all who ascended the stairs leading to it. Indeed, all of them appear to be on the first floor, both in Sacramento and San Francisco. The visitor rings a bell, and before the door is opened he is generally reconnoitred through a small aperture or grating. As soon as the gurdian is satisfied, either from the appearance, or from personal knowledge, or the inspection of a card in the proprietor's handwriting, that no objections exist, the door is opened, the visitor takes a few steps forward, and is brought face to face with the "Tiger." The Faro table is small, and will not accommodate more than six or eight persons. The dealer occupies one side, and sits with his back to the wall. Facing him, one of the players holds a marking board, on which the cards whereof the chances are estimated are scored for the information alike of the players and the lookers-on. A double row of cards, with the faces uppermost, is fastened to the table. On these cards the stakes are placed. The cards in play are dealt from a small box which holds them, so that but one at a time can be separated from the pack. Two cards are dealt in succession—the one being put alongside the box, the other a little way from it. The card which falls either nearest to or away from the box determines the result of the stakes in the box of cards nearest to or further from the dealer. Indeed, the game is but a complicated Blind Hookey. It is, perhaps, even better adapted for ensuring the loss of money on the part of the players than Roulette or Rouge et Noir. I was told that the difficulty of cheating is greater at Faro than at other games of chance, and this could at first be doubted to render it popular. The Californians may be great gamesters, but they naturally prefer a game played with some regard for fairness, or one which they style a "square game." In some of the rooms I visited, the photograph of a Bengal tiger's head was affixed to the wall above the dealer, and facing the players. This picture was a symbol and a warning.

As a rule, no money was staked. The dealer or banker sells ivory counters to the several players. These counters are of different colours and sizes, so as to represent different values. I suppose the reason for using counters is to the evasion of the law against playing for money. In all the hells the customs of the keepers and dealers, or rather the absence of it, was the same, a fact which gave full credence to the statements of those who superintended the game also act without their coats. The shirts of all were spotless. In the months of superintendents and dealers were clean. Nor were their manners more formal than their apparel. All the company seemed to be on terms of intimacy; each one not only addressed the other by his Christian name, but as Tom, Dick, or Harry. What conversation there was consisted of trivial remarks of a personal kind. Between the dealers and the players there appeared to exist a perfect understanding that the work in hand was pure matter of business. A player sometimes uttered an ejaculation to the effect that his luck was bad, and received from the dealer in few pithy words of commiseration. The game appeared to be in a large majority, took their mishaps most philosophically, while the rare winners did not exult in their good fortune. Indeed, "fighting the tiger" in San Francisco seems to be a pastime which, if neither harmless nor praiseworthy, cannot fairly be denounced as fraught with immediate evil consequences. Were I to venture on an exclamation of this, I should attribute it to the fact that those who played at Faro have acquired their money very easily and rapidly, and know that if they would but take the like pains they might again enrich themselves by speculation, or by drawing a prize in that lottery which here go a by the name of gold and silver mining. To such persons and under these conditions gaming is almost a matter of course. It is simply another form of the story day life which men of business consider natural and legitimate. It cannot be said that there are extraneous provocations to spur on the idle and gamesters. In some of the hells a supper is provided, but this is merely what the frequenters can get gratis at nearly every bar-room of the city. A drink may be had for the asking; but this, again, is not a special incentive, but a part of the ordinary social arrangements. Men do not seem happy here unless they are either taking drinks or treating their friends and acquaintances to them. That they should find drinks provided for them in the gaming hells is merely what they consider themselves entitled to expect. I have been informed that the amount of gaming indulged in now is but a fraction of what was openly permitted a few years ago. What goes on at present is supposed to be continued in defiance of the law. Perhaps the authorities wink at what they cannot entirely repress, and make no sign so long as public scandal is eschewed. One of the keepers of a Faro Bank told me that the police had sometimes put the law in force against him, but that the only serious result was a payment by him of 1,000 dollars as a fine. This diminished his profits, but neither this penalty nor any other punishment entailed the closing of his establishment and his own ruin. Lest it be supposed that the prevalence of gaming proves the demoralisation of the Californians, I must add that Faro Banks are to be found elsewhere throughout the Union, and that in no city are they more flourishing than in New York. I have described them as they exist in San Francisco and Sacramento. They are among the sights of these places. For my own part, I should like to see them suppressed. Yet I must admit, in candour, that "fighting the tiger" is an open profession which is usually conducted without any blackguardism, with but little loss of temper, and with no more marked result than that of furnishing a practical illustration to the old saw "Fools and their money are soon parted."

Which reminds me that I might enter a gaming hell without fear of pickpockets, sharpers, or bullies. I was told by the same persons that to explore the Chinese quarter was very different and far more dangerous undertaking. Mr. Charles Dilke relates in his "Greater Britain," that when he went through this quarter he was accompanied by two detectives, who, if they aided his researches, also acted as a drag on his movements. Holding the opinion that when the gratification of curiosity, not the prosecution of inquiries is the object, guides are incumbrances. I resolved upon seeing as much as I could without presenting my introduction to the police authorities and availing myself of the aid which they would doubtless have rendered with readiness and courtesy. An old Californian with whom I had travelled, and to whom I mentioned my purpose, and whose company I requested, spoke in strong terms of the folly of running the risk proposed, and refused to join me. I thought then that he exaggerated the danger, in the same way that dwellers among the Alps and the Pyrenees are wont to exaggerate the peril of crossing a glacier or scaling a mountain, and now I feel convinced that I was right.

(To be continued.)

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.
(From 1st of April).
THE Commodious BUNGALOW, No. 33, on the corner of No. 5, *Graham Street*. Apply to
B. D. SUDADAR.
lf 574 Hongkong, 25th March, 1870.

TO LET.
THREE ROOMS, with servants' offices, suitable for one or two gentlemen, and a stable suitable for two horses and a carriage, situated in a central and airy position, on the *Caine Road West*.
Address 27, care of *Daily Press* Office.
lf 3:2 Hongkong, 29th February, 1870.

TO BE LET.
A COMFORTABLE Six Roomed HOUSE, in *Queen's Road East*. Rent Moderate.
Apply to
H. W. DAVIS,
Spring Gardens.
2w 567 Hongkong, 24th March, 1870.

TO LET.
(From 1st April next)
THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gibson.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
lf 468 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LET,
From 1st April next.
THE Commodious Residence, in *Arbuthnot Road*, known as No. 1, Woodville Terrace, presently occupied by G. F. HEAD, Esq. The House is within five minutes walk of the Clock Tower, and commands an excellent view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Also, the House No. 2, Woodville Terrace, with entrance on the 1st Map.
For further particulars, apply to
MACEWEN & Co.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1870. [tf 429]

TO LET.
HOUSES in *Mosque Street*, commanding a full view of the harbour. Rents moderate. Apply to
H. L. NORONHA.
lf 294 Hongkong, 11th February, 1870.

TO LET.
IN West Terrace, *Caine Road*, Nos. 3, 5, and 7, containing Four rooms each. Bath rooms, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
tf 297 Hongkong, 8th February, 1870.

TO LET.
TWO FLOORS of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
lf 226 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
R. E. BURROWS & SONS.
lf 1799 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January next).
THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *Pedder Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
lf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.
THE commodious Business Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co., situated at *Spring Gardens*, and consisting of a Large Three Storied Dwelling House containing 23 Rooms, with outhouses and Stables attached; two large dry and airy Godowns, capable of holding 10,000 piculs each, with Offices and Private rooms over the same. The whole having a frontage on the Praya of 210 feet, with use of a private wharf, and a fine view of the harbor.
The houses have recently been painted and put in thoroughly good repair.
For further particulars, apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
lf 1689 Hongkong, 6th August, 1869

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
lf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
NO. 4, Peshill Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
lf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
lf 849 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
lf 1089 Hongkong, 4th June, 1868.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 66, between Messrs. YONG SUED & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
lf 929 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BOWERS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
lf 2148 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in fire class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
BODT. S. WALKER & Co.
lf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).
A BUNGALOW at *Pokfulam*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
lf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.
THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGGE & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
lf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

THE Business of KYN-CHEONG-HONG, hitherto carried on by YEONG-HOY-CHEONG, CHUN-FOOK-PO, and others, on the premises of No. 60, *Bonham Strand West*, has been transferred to KWONG-SHUN-WO and YEONG-KWONG-TAI, and all accounts between them have been settled before the transferment took place. The new firm commenced business on the first day of the first moon of this Chinese year, under the Hong name of KYN-CHEONG-WO-KEE, and the interest of the late proprietors YEONG-HOY-CHEONG, CHUN-FOOK-PO, and others, equal on that day Debts contracted by, and incidental to, the old firm, will be settled by the late proprietors, and the new proprietors KWONG-SHUN-WO and YEONG-KWONG-TAI will not hold themselves responsible for them. With a view of avoiding future disputes, this notice is therefore given.
KWONG-SHUN-WO,
of Macao.
YEONG HOY-CHEONG,
of Hongkong.
1m 534 16th March, 1870.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.
THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their insurers:—
THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
The amount actually paid up is £296,895. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows—
Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1868.

Real Property owned by the Company	£210,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property £33,000 Reduced 3 per cent.	33,500 0 0
Consols	28,985 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debentures Bonds	56,000 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	235,170 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,500 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,941 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,100 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,258 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,689 2 0
For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—
"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,
After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows—
Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec. 1865 ..... £621,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1866 ..... 103,146 7 5
" " " 1867 ..... 124,165 7 5
" " " 1868 ..... 128,883 5 10
" " " 1869 ..... 144,025 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1869, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital £1,122,275 8 1
The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*
2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz.—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents, 1 per cent.
Otherdwelling Houses, and stricly as such, and their contents, 1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
lf 564 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
lf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
lf 871 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
lf 2686 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
lf 1361 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRAIN SHIP INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent,*
lf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 2 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 4 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
lf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OUR Incoming Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of 80,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 1, Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BARTLEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	J. C. Gutbrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Boddy, Esq.	Louis Hath, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Orrell, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Harry Purcell, Esq.
Sidney Dobree, Esq.	William Lucas, Esq.
John Enfield, Esq.	A. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Morris Grisby, Esq.	W. Boyer Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.
The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurances in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of THE LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, HACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAWRENCE ROPER.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New South Wales—
Messrs. FENNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
lf 146 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
LIFE ASSURANCES.
THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
lf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
lf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
lf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869.

ANGLO-CHINESE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any Piece-goods Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
lf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
lf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

NOTICE.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month but not exceeding ..... 3 "	½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding ..... 6 "	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.
Agents, Sun Fire Office
lf 678 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
lf 678 Hongkong, 25th August, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents, ½ per cent.
Otherdwelling Houses strictly as such, and their contents, ½
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, ½
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
lf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
lf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
lf 538 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
lf 799 Hongkong, 9th February, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING
ASSURANTIE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
lf 1869 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
lf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
lf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided pro rata to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
lf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
lf 1032 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

GUARDIAN
FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000. Sterling.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
lf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	1 do do
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PURTAU & Co., *Agents.*
lf 1967 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents	½ per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅓ per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 "	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... 6 "	1 "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
lf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Business Announcements.

NOW PUBLISHED.
VISIT of His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH to Hongkong.
Compiled by The Revd. CANON BEACH, and illustrated by a Portrait of H.R.H., taken in Hongkong, and by Photographs of Local Scenes and Incidents of the Prince's visit.
PRICE THREE DOLLARS.
NORONHA & SONS.
lf 87 Hongkong, 18th January, 1870.

A. H. YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE and STEVEDORE, has all kinds of
SHIPS' STORES
on hand, and all kinds of COALS, always ready.
No. 57, Praya West,
(Next to Scott Lang.)
6m 2109 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

SAIL MAKING.
WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce HAVING DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
lf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
lf 1931 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Az]

NOTICE.
MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press, Chinese Issue of Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.
JUST Published by the undersigned, Portraits of H.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., Views of H.M.S. *Galatea*, the Public Landing, and the City Decorations.
J. THOMSON,
Commercial Bank Buildings.
2207 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1869.

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).
Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Hall, Pudon & Co.
lf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE Wharf in front of the premises occupied by the undersigned, can be had for the convenience of steamers and ships at a moderate charge.
For particulars apply to
WM. PURTAU & Co., *Agents.*
lf 1967 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

TUCK-HENG,
COMPRADOR,
HAS for Sale all kinds of PROVISIONS, at very Moderate Prices.
Shop No. 24, Central Market, *Praya.*
In 440 Hongkong, 4th March, 1870.

吳興記
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
The Proprietor of WING-HEE Shop begs to inform the Public that this Shop has been established since 1835, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has now on hand a great quantity of COALS in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
ly 868 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

THE undersigned has always on hand all kinds of Best COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to
KWONG-KEE,
No. 13, *Scott Lane.*
6m 2210 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

Business Announcements

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by
Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office.
AND
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

KYAONIHEN.—Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. 21 Hs. 6d.
HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 271, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used for most of the sections in Chinn.
HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary with an English and Japanese Index. By J. C. Hepburn, A. M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 560 and 193, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. 25s 6d.
HOFFMAN.—Shopping Dialogues in Japanese, Dutch, and English. By Professor J. Hoffman *Oblong* 8vo. pp. viii. and 44, sewed. 3s.
JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hoikiosi Kaisoubutsy (the first edition being published by Hoi Tatsusaburo.) Oblong 32o. pp. 6, and 928, cloth, Yeddo, 1866. £3 3s.
JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I, June, 1859. 8vo., Shanghai, 1859. (5 copies) each 10s.
JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II, May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I, December, 1864, (3 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. II, December, 1865, (3 copies) each 10s.
JULIEN.—Sun-Tzun-King. Trium Hitorarum libre a Wang-Ta-Hoan sub finem XIII. Sæculi compositus sinicam textum adjecta 314 cartulas tabulasque bibliorum versiis Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1861. 5s. 6d.
JULIEN.—Histoire et fabrication de la porcelaine chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1869. 6s.
JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexicographie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. pp. xxii. and 270. Paris, 1869.
JULIEN.—Les deux cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Oc. 8vo., Paris, 1826.
KIOU.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo., pp. xxvi. and 1.
LANGLOIS.—Chinese and English Phrase Book with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants, travellers, and families. By Ernest Langlois. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Thick, pp. 98, sewed. San Francisco, 1867. 5s.
LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins, for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition, 8vo. pp. 60, sewed. New York, 1867.
LAURIERADIT.—Mémoires Singuliers de quelques Idéologues par W. Lauterbach. 8vo. Paris 1857. 1s. 6d.
LANGLOIS.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner, containing about 1 accounts of the grounds, government, history, etc., of the Chinese Empire. By W. P. Langlois, 8vo., cloth. London, 1849. 1s.